

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1888.

Subscription by Mail-Post-paid. DAILT, Per Year 8 00 BUNDAY, Per Year 2 00 BUNDAY, Per Year 8 00 BAILT AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 00 PARTIES THE SUN, New York City. WEEKLY, Per Year ...

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S work in relation to the case of the late Emperor Frederick, embodying his reply to the German physicians, will be printed in THE SUN-DAY SUN, Oct. 14. Newsdealers at a distance should send in their orders at once.

Let the House Democrats Adopt the

Senate Bill! The authors of the MILLS bill proposed to out down the Government's superfluous income by reducing taxes about as follows: Additions to free list, including raw wool \$22,250,000

Reductions in customs duties. The RANDALL bill, introduced in the House as a substitute measure of surplus

reduction, contemplated changes in the revenue on this general plan:

The Senate substitute for the MILLS bill as it passed the House proposes changes which will effect, according to the estimate of the Senate Committee on Finance, a reduction in the annual revenues as follows: Additions to free list 96,429,080

Other changes in the schedules...... 8,100,654

The exact effect of any one of these measures upon the Government's revenue is indeterminate. The surest method of surplus reduction, if the three bills are considered in that light only, was proposed by Mr. RAN-DALL; for his plan depended to a greater extent than the others upon reductions in the internal revenue, where the effect of removing the taxes can be computed with approximate accuracy. But the RANDALL plan is now

tion that confronts us. Leaving partisan politics and party platforms and the political economy of the stump out of sight altogether, the Senate plan is the surer, safer, and more practicable remedy for the evils which President CLEVE-LAND so forcibly described in his message of last December.

out of the question. The MILLS bill as it

passed the House, and the Senate substitute.

on which debate will begin next Monday, are

now the alternative remedies for the condi-

It is surer, because the effect of the changes which it proposes can be predicted with much nearer approach to certainty than in the case of the House bill. This is due to the character of the proposed changes Beyond the additions to the free list and the internal revenue changes, more than three-quarters of the total reduction contemplated by the Senate bill occurs in the customs revenue from a single articlesugar. In the case of no other articles, raw or manufactured, which are imported to a considerable extent, can the probable effect of the reduced duty upon the total of importations be foretold with greater accuracy. Sugar is a necessary. At the present the country imports nearly all the sugar it needs and uses. At lower duties the importations would not be greatly increased. The MILLS bill, on the other hand, proposes an indiscriminate cutting down of rates, and no man can foretell its effect in the way of stimulating importations and increasing the revenue. It is possible that instead of reducing the annual surplus the MILLS plan might result in a net increase of the revenue from customs. The annual surplus by \$73,000,000 than the

MILLS bill is by \$77,000,000. It is safer, because it recognizes more distinctly than the MILLS bill the principle of protection for the interests of American producers and manufacturers. In this respect it answers all the requirements of the protectionist passages in Mr. CLEVELAND'S letter of acceptance.

It is more practicable, because by the consent of the House Democrats and of Mr CLEVELAND it can be put through Congress and be made a law, while it is not now in their power to enact the MILLS bill.

When the Republican Senate passes this bill it will put before the Democrats of the House and the Democrat in the White House a political opportunity such as rarely occurs. Mr. MILLS and his friends have only to renounce the pride of authorship and sink differences of opinion as to immaterial details of surplus reduction, and they can send to the Executive Mansion for Mr CLEVELAND's signature before the year ends a bill made to meet the condition which confronts us.

To take the Republican Senators at their word, to pass their bill and thereby abolish the surplus-that would be a master stroke of politics!

The Officeholder is Still a Citizen.

We note a praiseworthy inclination in President CLEVELAND to let Democratic offleeholders take part in the campaign. This relaxation of earlier non-partisan rules is gratifying, for it attests once more that the President is willing to change his policy when he discovers that he is wrong. In the beginning of his Administration he suspended a United States District Attorney in Missouri and a Postmaster in Pennsylvania for partisan activity in politics. In 1885, when DAVID BENNETT HILL was making his canvass for Governor of this State, the officeholders were afraid to work for him. and he had to charge through the enemy's lines without their aid.

But the iron rod has become willow, soft and supple. The Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD. Secretary of State, the highest Cabinet officer, made a campaign speech of great solemnity a few weeks ago and was not rebuked or suspended. Then Secretary of the Interior WILLIAM F. VILAS spoke at length in Mr. CLEVELAND's praise in Wisconsin, and he yet retains his portfolio. This seems to have encouraged Postmuster-General DON DICKINSON, and he is daily ringing the echoes through the forests of Michi gan. First Assistant Postmaster-General ADLAI E. STEVENSON is speaking in Illinois. Assistant Secretary Thompson of the Treasury Department, Register Rosecrans, Comptroller TRENHOLM, Solicitor-General JENKS, and Pension Commissioner BLACK are a few among the hundreds of Federal officeholders who have made political speeches lately. Nearly all the United States Attorneys from Dan Lockwood down have been on the stump, or are about to take it, and Secretary FAIRCHILD will soon speak to

Connecticut how improved their condition will be under the blessings of the MILLS bill. All officeholders who desire to do it go forth and make political speeches without fear of Executive interference. The stump will be full of them before the end of the present month.

The President now understands that every American citizen, officeholder or otherwise has a right to speak his mind on political questions, whether his audience be one person or one thousand persons. And the President is right.

Turn Them All Out.

Within one week after the English stockholders in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul corporation showed that they were about to take the property into their own hands, the rate war between the Western railroads ceased. There could be no stronger illustration of the justice of The Sun's stric tures upon the management of the Western railroads than is afforded by this fact Never before on the part of the high officers of great corporations was such gross dishon esty and recklessness manifested.

It is impossible to reconcile the cours which the managers of the principal Western railroads have pursued for the last year with either honesty or good sense. Where their habits and practices are best known and understood, it is universally asserted that the great number of them have grown rich by their operations in the stock of their own corporations. We see little reason to doubt it, but we do not believe that they will escape the consequences of their conduct. They stand pilloried before the publie to-day as dishonest trustees. The plea of incapacity and stupidity may be urged in favor of some of them, but the greater number are guilty of wilful malfeasance.

Mr. C. E. PERKINS, the President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, cannot look back with any pride upon his operations of the past year, and upon the wreck that he has made of the corporate interests in his charge. His masterly administration has wiped over five millions of the earning of the road out of existence, never to be recovered. Can he, in the light of the events that have transpired and those that are now maturing, be regarded as other than the accomplice of President TouzaLIN of the rascally Chicago, Burlington and Northern Was ever a more disgraceful chapter written in the history of a great public trust than that which describes the relations between the Chicago. Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, the parasite which it created and nourished for the private benefit and aggrandizement of some of its directors?

But it is time that the anathetic stockholders of these Western railroads should awaken to a sense of their real condition. so that they themselves should interfere and make some practical protest against the plunder of their property. No man connected in any important official capacity with the St. Paul, the Minneapolis, the Bock Island, the Wisconsin Central, the Chicago and Alton, the Wabash, or any other railroad of the Western and Northwestern group, should be allowed to remain in office. They ought to be turned out as unfit for the public trust which is implied in running a railroad. When they are dispersed, there will be stability in business and public confidence in the administration of public trusts; and American railroading will become respectable instead of being the reproach that of late years it has grown to be.

What the Sloux Want.

The result of the conference held at Lower Brulé has been a decision to allow Sloux chiefs representing all the agencies-Rose bud, Pine Ridge, Chevenne River, Standing Rock, Crow Creek, and Lower Brulé-to go to Washington and tell their story. This is what they asked at the outset, when the project of buying half of their 22,600,000 acres, in order to open the great reservation to railroad improvements and settlement, was broached. Then, however, many Senate bill is far more likely to reduce the intended to oppose the bill pending in Congress for this purpose, and lest this should defeat all legislation on the subject, permission to visit Washington was refused. Now it is the turn of the Indians to refuse, and most of them declare that they will not vote either yes or no on a proposa whose terms they were not allowed to influence at the time they were drawn up. Hence while the Commissioners, Messrs. PRATT, WRIGHT, and CLEVELAND, profess not to despair of picking up by degrees the required number of signatures for the bill, they practically admit a check by sanctioning the journey to Washington before further canvassing for votes.

But the work of the Commission has not been thrown away. If it has developed a strong opposition to the plan at Standing Rock, it has brought out a large favorable vote at Lower Brulé. A good many favorable signatures have already been harvested. if only a small part of what would be required. But the main gain has been in ascertaining the real objections made by the Indians to the bill; and examination of them shows that only two seriously interfere with the success of the general plan.

These two, however, are grave. One i that the Indians are not yet ready to take lands in severalty. Should this be insisted upon. It would doubtless break off the negotiations. The Sioux reservation might no doubt be reduced by purchase without insisting on allotment, as in many similar reductions heretofore. The Dakota people who are mainly anxious to open the 11,000,-000 acres to white settlement, and the railroad companies which wish to get rights of way, would doubtless be willing to see the severalty feature abandoned rather than have the whole project come to nothing. But Congress, having just enacted its general allotment law with a view to a new de parture in Indian policy, would hardly consent to make so conspicuous an exception in favor of the most numerous and important

of all the reservation tribes. The second obstacle is perhaps less fatal, since it concerns only the price of the land and methods of payment. Under the bill, the Government was to take the land, and whenever any of it was sold was to turn it over to the credit of the Sioux, investing it for them, and meanwhile laying out the income in various ways for their benefit. But the Indians make the point that while the Government will for some of the land get its maximum price, the less fertile part will be sold only after many years, or not at all. Hence they ask to be paid outright fifty cents an acre for the entire 11,000,000 acres, the money being invested and the interest paid to them annually in cash. It remains to be seen whether the Government will accept this modification. Of course, if the objection to the severalty plan is maintained, there will be little use in going into other details. The approaching visit of the representatives of the Sioux will throw light on these matters, and since there are fully twenty different bands at the various agencies, the representation ought to be a genuine one. It is at

has just been telling the mill operatives in the opposition to have delegates at Washington as to procure the attendance of those who have already adhered to the plan.

> The Growth of Annexation Sentiment. The way in which the Canadians at St. Thomas received Mr. BLAINE's brief speech on annexation is a remarkable indication of changing sentiment north of the border. Mr. BLAINE passed through St. Thomas on his journey to the West. This is what he said, and the people of Ontario cheered him when he said it:

"We two people occupy and hold the great North American continent, and we are much nearer together and more closely related to you than we can be to any European country. Your and our interests are more closely united, and the tendency is and ought to be that we will grow closer and closer together. Whether we will ever be united depends on you. When you come we will give you a cordial welcome, but we never wan ou to come till you make the first move yourselves."

It is nearly a dozen years since Mr. BLAINE, in a Fourth of July speech at Woodstock Connecticut, first plainly declared his belief that events were tending toward a political union with Canada:

"I would not attempt to force annexation or acqu sition of territory in any direction; but at the same tim must frankly avow that the incorporation of the British American provinces in our Union would be a vast addition to our strength, and a large element ad-ded to our growth and perpetuity. No manifer, abler, stronger, better portion of the Anglo-Saxon race can be found on the globe than those who inhabit the Domit ion of Canada They are not at present contemplation any union with us, nor are we making the alighte overtures toward them, but the combined growth of mutual interests, the quickened and quickening influ ence of constant intercourse. will, in my judgment, u timately bring us together."

At that time such sentiments as Mr BLAINE expressed on Tuesday would have been received on Canadian soil with polite silence, and any Canadian who ventured to cheer them would, in all probability, have been mobbed by his fellow subjects of the Queen. Then, and long after that time, the Canadians were so intensely jealous of their traditions of lovalty that even the contemplation of annexation as a remote possibility was regarded as almost treasonable. As to the extent of the change wrought in Canadian public sentiment in the elever years' interval between Mr. BLAINE's speech at Woodstock and his speech at St. Thomas we now have the testimony of the Montreal Star, one of the ablest and frankest newspapers published anywhere in the Dominion

"The American Senate can't have Canada for the ask ing just now, but we warn the politicians of both side in Canada that they are at an appalling rate creating an annexation sentiment in this country. Fifteen year ago it would have been treason to think of such lence. To-day the question can be discu utmost freedom, and an espousal of the cause is tolerated without a thought of violence. This change has bee brought about by a variety of causes, all created by the professional politicians. The only thing that can check the swelling tide of annexation sentiment in this country is a higher patrictism in our public men, the filling up of the great Northwest, and possibly a scheme of im-

This plain statement of recognized facts, from the Canadian point of view, deserves careful consideration south of the line. If there is any flaw in the Montreal Star's presentation of the case, it is in regarding the future development of the Canadian Northwest as a possible check to the swelling tide of annexation sentiment. Nowhere in the Dominion not even in Nova Scotia is the tide setting so strongly toward political union with the United States as in the new Canada around and beyond Winnipeg. With a great and increasing element of the population of Manitoba, it has already come to be regarded as a matter of manifest destiny. But manifest destiny takes its own time We believe that Mr. BLAINE accurately expressed the general American sentiment with respect to the nuptials. It will be for

A Chance for Everybody.

Canada to name the day.

We have learned with satisfaction that Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, the Prohibition candidate for President, is not to retire from the field, but will keep up his canvass until the day of election in November. It is desirable that the vote of the Prohibition party, as well as that of all other parties, should be periodically counted.

We are instructed by obtaining accurate knowledge of the full strength of every party in the country.' It is the duty of any considerable body of citizens who desire the establishment of any special principle or policy in politics, to nominate a ticket representative of the desired policy, vote for it, and strive to secure its success.

There is a Native American party in the field with a full ticket. It is well. There are two Labor parties struggling to get votes for their candidates. All right. There s a female suffrage party that is said to have put up a feminine nominee for President: but that is a political joke. The State Socialists have been trying to find a candidate. Let them search till he is found.

The varying views of the ten million voters in the United States should be made known. The strength of every party and faction should be tested by the count.

If Tammany Hall nominates ANDREW H. GREEN for Mayor, and the County Democracy endorses the nomination of ABBAM S. HEWITT a very interesting situation will be presented. Will Mr. GEREN accept the nomination of Tammany, and will Mr. HEWITT decline after Mr. GREEN has accepted?

Will Mr. GREEN prove as strong a candidate as Mr. HEWITT? Which of the two will the Mugwumps and the GRACE and IVINS men support?

The future will decide these questions. A great many of the Democratic clubs and associations in this city and throughout the State are issuing protests against the anti-HILL conspiracy that has been got up by Mugwumps and quack reformers, with the aid of their Republican allies. All true Democrats eel that these conspirators must be checked in their attempt to injure the Democratic party or the brave candidate who received the unanimous vote of the State Democratic Con-

vention. It is an interesting record that we printed vesterday of the earnings of the elevated and surface railroads of the city. Nearly eleven millions of dollars have been paid by the people of New York within a year for their fares over these lines, and, if we add to that huge sum the receipts of the East River ferries, the total amount runs up over thirteen millions. No other great city in the world, with the exception of London, can show an expenditure for local passenger transportation equal to that of

When the British tore King Ja Ja from his little realm and sent him to Jamaica, where he is enjoying rum and sugar at the very source I those supplies, he left behind him at Opobo 200 grass widows to mourn his untimely departure. His favorite wife and their two sons, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, were permitted to share his exile, but the British frowned upon his expressed desire to take along the flower of his large family, which he was willing to guarantee should not exceed thirty of the ladies of his court. He felt his manifold bereavements so keenly, however, that his present custodians have been moved to pity so far consent to the exportation of his better half, Pattence, and her little boy, and this young woman has sailed from Liverpool to join the old gentleman, in whom she has a small fractional interest. Meanwhile Ja Ja's crown, the Wall street men. Postmaster Hendrix least as important to permit all shades of a gorgeous bauble made of Dutch gold and

glass diamonds, is out of commission, but the English hold out the hope that if he behaves himself and loves his white enemies, Ja Ja may be permitted to wear it again.

The objections made to the reflection of Governor Hill are silly or groundless, and the false accusations brought against him are seen be such when looked in the face. There is no man in the State whose career and record are more familiar to the public than those of DAVID B. HILL, and there is no living man who has rendered more important or faithful service to the State than he has. A month hence the voters of New York will pronounce judg ment in the case.

Enough is known of Mayor Hewitt's ideas to enable us to answer with certainty Mr. TIM OTHY MURPHY'S question in yesterday morn ing's Sun. Timothy asked this:

"Now that our pet ball team has won the champ ship of the League for the first time, would Mayor Hawiy allow the cherished trophy to wave over the dome of the City Hall during the season of 1889?"

He will not. The Mayor is a man of intenspride in this city and country, but much as he is interested in the furtherance of Irish home rule, the prosperity and promotion of trade mions, and the triumphs of the New York Base Ball Club, the only flag that he thinks should float over the City Hall is the Star Spangle Banner.

Long may it wave over a free and happy people, reflecting its potent beauty to the op-pressed and hapless of all the globe.

Our tart and princoxical contemporary, the Springfield Republican, has yet a tender heart for the beautiful. Inhale these sweet lines from its editorial "Welcome to October"

"The season of final harvests and preparing frosts, that ends the fruitage of orchard and wildwood, closes the bloom of wayside and garden, yet crowns the trees with glorious flowering—the year's completion and triumph—October dawns upon us. Now as all the green heaven, there is an intenser sweetness, a more vivid beauty, born in the countenance and demeanor of

How true, and yet how beautiful! At the same time we would remind Mr. Bowles that if his green life is assailed by the breath of the clear, cold heaven, he had better put on thicker

We condemn the conduct of those obstreperous Democrats of Jersey City who raised a equall at the meeting in the Horseshoe dis trict on Wednesday night. It is true that the great mass of the people who gathered around the Republican speakers were Democrats who had been invited to be present, and that the language addressed to them was not calculated to soothe their minds; but they should have left when the speeches became intolera ble and organized a meeting of their own. The squall that they raised was to the advantage of the enemy.

While many of the cities in the Southern States have been enforcing quarantine against travellers from the pestilential city of Jacksonville, the Health Board of Columbia, the capital of the Palmetto State, has adopted a different course by inviting the refugees from all yellow fever infected districts to take up their residence there. The records of Columbia for generations past have shown that it is one of the healthiest cities in the United States, as it is assuredly one of the most beautiful and attractive. It lies very high, upon fine dry land, occupying a plain some 200 feet above the bed of the Congaree River and nearly 300 feet above the sea level. It is a city of about 12,000 population, equally divided between white and colored. Its people have always boasted of its safety against yellow fever. Even when the postilence visits Charleston and advances toward the interior, Columbia enjoys immunity from its ravages. If the Health Board had issued two months ago the kindly invitation which has at last been published there would have been a large addition to the inhabitants

Those of our citizens who had the pleasure of seeing Mayor Hewrit yesterday forencon on the City Hall steps while the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment marched past under escort of the Sixty-ninth New York, were very quickly brought to a knowledge of the fact that he understands the art of reviewing the active militia. He had the style and bearing of a veteran com

THE AGE OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS. A Young Girl Explains Her Views and

Perplexities in Polities. MY DEAR MR. EDITOR: Will you please do ttle favor? I want you to politics. I think it is a shame for a man who is so sensible on most subjects to be so too awfully absurd on others. My papa is a-I think they call it so-a brunette Republican : but he takes THE SUN every morning-yes, and every even ing, too-and I always read it, and I think just as he does, that it is the brightest and best paper published. But it is too bad that you should say such awful things about poor, dear Mr. Harrison. Besides, you are mistaken; he does not really wear his grandfather's hat. I asked papa about it. and he says, No. he does not So that is unother campaign falsehood ham-

Papa says girls don't know anything about

colitics, but I guess I can think. I like dear

Mr. Hewitt ever, ever so much; but I don't like Mr. Hill the least bit, and I don't like Mr. Cleve land either. Mrs. Cleveland is just too awfully sweet for any use. Papa save he doesn't care to vote for a woman. I don't see why. I am sure. Mrs. Cleveland is just too cute. and just see how sensible she is about the bustle! I am glad her name is Frankie.

Brother Harold is a Mugwump, and takes the Times. but I don't read it. I asked papa what a Mugwump was, and he said he didn't know. He says nobody under heaven knows, but he believes it was a sort of hybrid, a kind of cross. like the mule. I don't think Harold is like a nule. He is very obstinate, but his ears are very small. I asked him what a Mugwump was, but he only looked sad and said it was an animal that had crawled out of its hole and could not get back again. So I don't know any more than I did before. Yours sincerely.

Eighty-ninth street and Sixth avenue. Oct. 1. land either. Mrs. Cleveland is just too awfully

Oct. 1.

P. S.—Won't you please do as I ask? Or if you won't change, please don't say anything nasty about dear Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morion.

F. T.

Against the Constitution, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Anothe three months and Elbridge T. Gerry's consorship of the newspapers in the matter of execu-

tions comes in. Consider the Commodore:

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE PLENINGS T. GREAT.

OF NEW YORK. CHAP. 489; LAWS OF 1887. or saw york.

Ann. I., SEC. 8.—No law —No account of the details shall be passed to restrain of any execution * * * or abridge the liberty * * * shall be published in any of the ness. of the press. newspaper.

How long will the Legislature be about un doing this work of the last session? A POLICE REPORTER.

"Old Hutch" a Benefuctor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ordinarily the operations of speculators cannot be commended, but there is an element in the recent wheat corner that should receive attention. That we have a comparatively short crop, and that the fereign demand is likely to be large, are facts generally believed. In truth, wheat ha been bought largely in the beitef that its intrinsic value oust advance. Mr. Hutchinson, perceiving the situation, bought the

actual wheat in store, and forced those who needed i

actual wheat in stors, and forced those who needed it for delivery to pay what he asked. Herond this, however, his operation has advanced the general price of wheat in Chicago to a point so far above that of a month or two ago as to benefit the producer from ten to free costs per bushel. What mere potent agency to quiet grumbing among the grangers, or competition among the roads? "Doilor wheat" in Chicago means better times—ucans a new dress for the farmer's wife, which the dry goods man must send her, and boots for the 'old man' and a planto for the daughter. All this is transportation and planto for the daughter. All this is transportation and planto for the daughter. All this is transportation post for all whends a fruce to contonition, a better prospect for all whends a process to role be has assumed. His own profit was his only thought, but under the conditions presented he has turned the scale and loaded it with benefit to so many interests that the title given him above does not seem inappropriate to

Yes, You Can Vote.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sur: Will you please inform me if I can vote, having only resided in my present residence four months, having moved from 118th street, in the same district?

GERMAN DEMOCRATS GET TO WORK. Going Into This Campaign With Unusual

Harmony and Vigor. The primary elections of the German Dem ocrats will be held this evening to choose delagates to the various nominating conventions already called. Polling places will be open in each of the twenty-four districts, which will have in all 810 delegates. Of these fifty are allotted to the four up-town districts. The County Convention of the German Democratic organization, to which these representative are to be chosen, is called to meet at Arlington Hall, 19 and 21 St. Mark's place, next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The various Congres district conventions will meet on Friday next at the same hour at their respective headquar ters. On Friday, the 19th, the Aldermanic con-24th, the nominating business of the canvass will be concluded, when Assemblymen are put up, or endorsed, in each of the districts,

It is not intended by the leaders of this Ger man organization, which has been formed through the consolidation of all the German factions in town, to nominate "straight tickets," but the conventions are to ratify the choice of such candidates as commend them-selves most to the favor of the German and choice of such candidates as commend themselves most to the favor of the German and German-American voters, and seem most likely to aid in carrying out the aims and purposes which this party of Democrats has in view.

A considerable number of Germans in New York are not only entirely unacquainted with the English language, but are not under any business, social, or political necessity of acquiring it. They work in shops where only German is spoken, or transact business in those sections of the town where English is infrequently heard. Depending exclusively on newspapers published in the German language for their enlightenment on public and political themes, a separate organization of their members is necessary if they would participate intelligently in the choice of candidates and in furthering and making effective their party preferences. It has been with that end in view that the most prominent and thoroughly representative German Democrats in New York have been getting in readiness the machinery for to-night's primaries, and the selection of delegates will, under the call of the Central Committee, inaugurate the first practical and harmonious move of the Germans and German-Americans here for several years. The call for primaries is signed by William Steinway, by Charles E. Wendt of the Board of Assessors. Dr. August Frech. Robert Flemming, and W. F. Rausch. The German organization claims an actual membership of 7,000 to 15,000.

M'KANE'S FIGHT FOR REINSTATEMENT.

The Power of the Courts to Restore him to the Kings County Committee Questioned,

The fight of John Y. McKane, the political boss of the town of Gravesend, for restoration to the Democratic General Committee of Kings county, from which he was ousted for his acknowledged disloyalty at the last election in supporting the Republican candidate for Assembly, was the subject of an argument before Chief Justice Barnard in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn vesterday, McKane's action is agains John P. Adams, Chairman of the General Committee, and the matter came up on the demurrer interposed on the ground that the facts

murrer interposed on the ground that the facts set forth in the complaint did not constitute sufficient cause of action.

Ex-Judge Troy, who appeared for Mr. Adams, argued that such a political organization as the General Committee, while not contrary to law, has no existence which the law can recognize, and that it is contrary to public policy that the power of courts of justice should be extended to interfere with such associations, as long as they refrain from violating the positive laws of the land. It was the first time in the history of the country that such an appeal had been made to the courts. The courts could, not compet voluntary unincorporated

had been made to the courts. The courts could not compel voluntary unincorporated associations to admit an applicant for membership, nor interfere to restore a member who had been expelled for non-compliance with the conditions on which membership is made to depend.

Ex-Judge Dalley on behalf of McKane said that the action of the General Committee was arbitrary, and should not be without a remedy. McKane had an interest in the funds of the committee amounting to \$4.000. He had helped to create that fund and fisthe organization disbanded could maintain an action for a division of its property. He had been expelled by a majority vote whereas the by-laws required a two-thirds vote. He had been expelled by the committee, and he was provided with no other means of redress, except such as he was applying for. cision was reserved.

CLEVELAND MAY COME ON LATER. Menawhile the Business Men's Parade Tomorrow will be a Big One.

The finishing touches to the great demonstration to be made at the Sub-Treasury tomorrow afternoon by the consolidated Business Men's Cleveland and Thurman Campaign Clubs were given at the Stevens House yesterday afternoon, Chairman Joseph J. O'Donohue announced that the clubs would have full swing from Canal street down. The Broadway cars will be stopped at noon. There will be plenty of music, bands aggregating nearly 300 sicians having been engaged. Fairchild and Congressman Wilson of West Virginia will be escorted from the Buckingham Hotel, and will meet the other speaker of the

Hotel, and will meet the other speaker of the occasion, D. A. Boody, on the platform. Walter Stanton will read the resolutions. The route of the parade will be announced this atternoon. The paraders will be the Cleveland men of the Stock, Produce. Maritime, Coffee, Cotton, Jewellers, Consolidated, Wine and Spirit, and Metal Exchanges, and will be joined by the West Side, Insurance, Dry Goods, Young Men's, Canal Boatmen, and Harbormen's Clubs.

The banner of the Consolidated organization will be floated anew on Tuesday atternoon from cables running from the Stevens House to 34 Broadway, the building adjoining the Commercial Builetin's. The committee have guaranteed to pay any damages arising from the cables.

The preliminary arrangements for an indoor.

the cables.

The preliminary arrangements for an indoor meeting, to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House later in the month, were discussed. It will be held between the 20th and 25th, and it is expected that Mr. Cleveland himself will be present. The Hon. W. L. Scott has notified the business men that he wants to talk to them about the tariff.

A FRAUD ON SMOKERS.

Spurious Customs Stamps on Boxes of Poo Home-made Weeds.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.-Capt. Porter of the Government secret service yesterday found a number of clever imitations of the customs stamps used on imported cigars. The general annear ance of the counterfeit is excellent. A difference is that on the original are the words manufacturers of imported tobacco," while on the counterfeit are the words "manufactured of imported tobacco." The spurious stamps are made by Schumacher & Ettlinger of New York, and are not used to evade payment of duty, but are pasted upon boxes containing in-ferior domestic goods in order to delude the purchaser into the belief that he is buying a genuine Havana. The firm will be prosecuted.

The Lament of Chicago A goose egg garland round me twine. And soak in tears my big. big head; For I on Dead Sea fruit am fed. And drink Defeat's most sharpest wine With Luck my heart is in a hoff; (O, Baby Anson!) She pitched at me the golden ball.

I chase I tumbied, all a sprawl, I mufied it with a grievous muff. Afar by lordly Hudson's bank, (O. Baby Anson!)
Not by Chicago's scented shore, The pennant waves, wherefor forlors The gud of grief I chew and chank

What was the matter with the nine ! (O, Baby Ansen!) Or has their muse e grown knock kneed? Or have the boys been off their feed; With sobs I ask you Daby mine. New York has wiped with us the sod; (O. Baby Anson!)

From your broad shoulders knocked the chip. And gatted in the championship, and my name's Dennis-Ichabod. Farewell, farewell, the pennant sweet,

These later lickings flabbergoat Our loud-langed giories of the past, Trampled and torn by Giante' feet.

Unmoved I've drained disaster's cup; (O Baby Anson)

By fire, the red robed teech, been purged. With plague of Anarchists been scourged But this last b'ow breaks me all up.

With cypress strew me, and with rue (O, Baby Anson!) No beam of hope may warm the bleak, Cold, arid vastness of my cheek. My tongue say no word but Boo-hoe!

MRS. AGNEW TARES THE BOY.

A Settlement of the Family Troubles Put Of for Eighteen Months. A curious truce was patched up yesterday between Mr. Samuel Henry Agnew and his wife, Pauline, whose contest for the possession of their child attracted attention on Wednesday evening. Mr. Agnew signed a document which set forth his agreement to let his wife have the custody of the three-year-old Albert for the period of eighteen months, at the end of

which they are to reconsider the matter with a

view to some permanent arrangement, be it divorce or domestic reunion. Mr. Agnew is not, as reported yesterday, millionaire, but at the time of his marriage he was a prosperous merchant tailor in Ballymena, Ireland, and it was there that Albert was born. Early in 1857 Mr. Agnewlost a considerable part of his property by fire, and soon after Mrs. Agnew, with his approval, returned to her parents in Bowling Green. Va. It was Mr. Agnew's intention to follow her as soon as he could wind up his affairs in Ireland, but just as he was startling he was arrested in a criminal suit, convicted, and confined for a year in Beifast prison. He turned over what he had saved of his property to his wife.

After his release from prison Agnew came to this country and made a demand upon his wife for the property he had transferred to her. This she refused to surrender. Taking advantage of her absence in the West, where she had gone to look after some property of her own, he took his child, Albert, and brought him to this city about two weeks ago.

Mrs. Agnew, who had instituted action for divorce against her husband, through her lawyer, Thomas Nelson Page, the author, secured an order for the production of the child, in the Virginia Court of Chancery, on Oct. 13, and then came to this city.

Detectives found Mr. Agnew, and after a search discovered the child at the house of Mr. Mr. Agnew and his son spent the night at Ludlow street jail, and in the morning went to the Supreme Court, where they met Mr. Sutherland Tenney, one of Mrs. Agnew's lawyers, and the agreement was reached. Mrs. Agnew promised to withdraw her action for divorce, and Judge O'Brien dismissed the case. millionaire, but at the time of his marriage he was a prosperous merchant tailor in Bally

LAID HIS RUIN TO A WOMAN.

John B. Curtis of Salamanea Kills Mimself at the Grand Central.

John B. Curtis of Salamanca, who had been for ten days at the Grand Central Hotel. stood in front of the mirror in his room at 1132 o'clock yesterday morning and shot himself dead. Proprietor Charles L. Sprague burst the door open, and found him lying on the floor clutching a revolver. There was a wound in the inner corner of his right eye and a hole in the inner corner of his right eye and a hole in the back part of his head, and a corresponding hole in the crown of the derby hat which still stuck half upon his head as he iny. A bullet which had been flattened on the ceiling was picked up on the floor.

Mr. Spragne at once telegraphed the suicide's son, F. D. Curtis, a law stenographer of 137 Nassau street. Upon the table he found a letter written in lead pencil upon page 533 torn from a large blank book. It read:

from a large blank book. It read:

New York, Oct 4, 1888.

Draw Boy: Forgive me what I am about to do. I do not feel equal to the strain of keeping the hotel at Ralamanca for two weeks. Please give my watch to Mr. Robbins, your good friend. Remember all the good I have done. That woman has ruined me, and I see no future. All have to die some time. Please see that I am buried by the side of poor mother. Good-by, dearboy, I am.

The son will remove the body to Ravanna, O. The suicide was a conductor on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroadfor fitteen years. His wife died three years ago, and this spring he moved to Salamanca, where he sivested some of his money in a paying hotel property. Those who know what the reference to "that woman" means decline to explain it.

POLICEMAN HARRINGTON SURPRISED. Arrested in Court on his Wife's Complaint

that he Abused Her. William Sutcliffe of 81 East 113th street created a disturbance on Wednesday afternoon at 1.960 Third avenue, where his wife is living with her mother. The housekeeper cailed in Policeman Dennis Harrington, and Sutcliffe was carried off to the Eighty-eighth street station. Yesterday morning Harrington arraigned his prisoner in the Harlem Polic Court, charging him with being drunk and dis-orderly and with abusing his wife. Sutcliffe

orderly and with abusing his wife. Sutcliffe was thed \$10. He had hardly stepped down when buxom Mrs. Harrington, who had been a quiet spectator of the proceedings, astonished everybody in the court room by making a compaint against Policeman Harrington almost identical with that against his prisoner. Mrs. Harrington had procured a warrant for her husband's arrest. With a singular volubility of expression she told Justice Welde a harrowing tale of domestic infelicity. She said that Harrington's habit of getting drunk, supplemented by the practice of kicking and cuffing and otherwise abusing her, made it impossible for her to live with him longer, and she wanted him punished.

Harrington was too much taken aback by the

him punished.

Harrington was too much taken aback by the suddenness of his wife's onslaught to make any other defence than a simple denial of the charge. Justice Welde held him in \$1,000 to keep the peace for six months, and Harrington was locked up. In the afternoon Patrick Loornan of 729 Second avenue went bail for him and he was released.

THE SPIRES COMPLETED.

The Last Cross Erected Over the Twin Towers of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The last stone was added yesterday afternoon to the spires of St. Patrick's Cathedral, thus practically completing what is, undoubtedly, the largest and finest place of worship in this country. The stone was the cross which tips the northern spire, making it.

worship in this country. The stone was the cross which tips the northern spire, higher than any completed tower over any building in the country. There still remains some trifling work to be done about the spires, but by Saturday, probably, the work of taking sown the scaffolding will begin, and in a week the cathedral front will stand out free and clear in all its graceful beauty.

The cross put up yesterday was of marble, about four feet high and three wide, and eight inches thick. Through it from base to top was a round hole about two inches in diameter. The cross was set over a copper rod fixed at the summit of the spire, and screwed down.

The cross lay upon the elevator under the scaffolding for some time before it was sent to the top, and passers by stopped to look at it. One old man knelt reverently and kissed the tip of the cross three times, looked up to heaven a moment, and then shambled off without a word. Others less reverent scribbled their initials on the marble with lead pencils. The exact height of the two spires is not yet known, but it will be about 330 feet from the curb. They will be measured before the scaffolding is removed.

LIGHTS IN GEDNEY'S CHANNEL. Improved Spar Buoys to Make Navigation Safe at Night.

Six spar buoys of a novel character have

just been completed at the works of the Light-

house Board on Staten Island. They will be placed so as to mark the sides of the newly dredged Gedney's Channel. The peculiarity of dreaged Gedney's Channel. The peculiarity of these buoys is an incandescent electric light of 100-candie power, which each will carry on its hend, to be kept burning at night.

On account of the great distance of the Prince's Bay range lights, by which navigotors now sicer when entering the channel, a bit of bad weather makes an attempt to pass the channel at night perious, although there will be thirty feet of water over a channel 500 feat wide at mean low water inside of a month. To make the channel safe three lunys will be placed on the north side and three on the south, and to distinguish the side the north range of buoys will have two white buoys with a red one between, while the south range will reverse this order. Each buoy is the trunk of a juniner tree about lifty feet ione. The but is anchored in place by a sinker of iron in the shape of half a globe, an electric cable runs from the Last Beacon on the point of Sandy Hook to the six spars. Each spar will stand about ten feet out of water. The cost of the plant is estimated at between \$15.000 and \$20.000; the daily expense at about \$12. Electricity is used chiefly because a gas-lighted buoy would continue to burn after it had been shoved from its place by a field of ice, and thus become a snare. Should ice move these buoys the connection with the shore will be broken.

The new form of buoy is the joint production of Lieut.-Commander M. R. S. Markenzie of the navy and Lieut John Mills of the army, both attached to the Lighthouse Board. these buoys is an incandescent electric light of

Chicken for Dinner. Visitor (to convict)-Why, what brought you

here, Uncle Restus ! Uncle flastus— Conside hospitality, sah. Visitor - Excessive hospitality? Unice Satina-Vez, sah, Yrae, sah, Jinviled the minister to a Europe dinner any when I rothome age kaing day high de dole count formed me dat dar warn't a chicken in de house and o stoy wan all chor.

Preventing a Famine. A missionary writes from the Feejse Islands

"Our small force of hrethren seems to be absolutely unable to cope with the distress which prevaits in this dark and lenighted and. Many of the native are sarring for food. Presse send at once a few more mis-sionaries."

M'QUADE IS OUT OF PRISON.

HE GIVES \$20,000 BAIL AND RESUMP THE JUNK RUSINESS.

Brought Bown From oug Sing Testerday Afternoon-He Does Not expect to the Back-Jackse and O'Neil Full of Joy. Ex-Alderman Arthur J. McQuade, the rag nerchant, was brought down from Sing Sing prison yesterday by Detective Sergeant Phil Reilly, and at 6 o'clock last evening he was admitted to ball and was once more a free man with a prospect of never being tried again for bribery. He had heard of the decision of the Court of Appeals on Tuesday from a visitor, but he refused to believe it until he received word from home that the news was true. He had been transferred from the laundry, where he had been assigned on his arrival at the prison, to the hospital, where he was serving

as an attendant. The remittitur arrived at the Supreme Court yesterday morning, and was sent over to Clerk Sparks in the General Sessions. A bench warrant was Issued by Recorder Smyth, and Detective Reilly went to Sing Sing on the 2 o'clock train. McQuade's lawyers, Gen. B. F. Tracy and Richard S. Newcombe, were busy smoothing the way for him on his arrival. Cel. Fellows suggested that \$25,000 was proper bail for McQuade, but Mr. Tracy and Mr. Newcombe told Recorder Smyth that that was excessive. toid Hecorder Smyth that that was excessive.

Col. Fellows—I don't think so. The Court of Appeals has decided that no such errors exist in this case as will breclude a new trial. Theoriginal ball was \$15,400 Links . This was raised to \$25,000, and later on to \$40,000 because of the flight of Sayles. I see no reason for going below \$25,000.

Mr. Newcombe intimated that McQuade would have difficulty in raising \$25,000. This amused everybody, for he is believed to be worth anywhere from \$75,000 to \$125,000. Where from \$10,000 to \$125,000.

Recorder Smyth—I remember very well that NoQuade made no attempt to evade the processes of the
court on his trials, and he save evidence that he had
been for a long time engaged in business in this city.
His character was good. He should have all the benefit
of the reversal of his conviction. There is a marked
distinction between McQuade and Jachne. I think that
EMOOD will be the proper sum at which to fix bail in
this case, but it is understood that this makes no precedent in any other case.

Barney McQuade, Arthur's faithful brother, started off to find bondsmen, and returned with three in abort order. They were Thomas J. Dunn of 321 East Sixty-sighth street, a dealer in blue stone, who justified in \$23,000 and went ball to the amount of \$10,000; John Goodby, a butcher, of 212 Avenue A. who justified in \$20,000 and went ball to the amount of \$10,000; John Goodby, a butcher, of 212 Avenue A. who justified in \$20,000 and went ball for \$5,000. And Anthony Gorman, retired, of \$08 East Thirteenth street, who justified in \$22,000 and went ball for \$5,000. Mrs. McQuade sat in the District Attorney's office until dark awaiting the arrival of her husband, and then she went home. There was a crowd of McQuade's friends on hand when he did arrive, and he was busy shaking hands for several minutes. Then the whole party went over to Recorder Smyth's office in the Potter building, where the papers were signed and McQuade was told that he was free.

McQuade's imprisonment seems to have improved his health, although he says he weights pounds less than when he was convicted. He was asked how Jachne and O'Neil received the news of his good luck.

"I did not see them," he said, "although I heard from Principal Reeper Connaughton that they were overjoyed and hopefully expect the same luck for themselves. I have been in prison twenty months and four days, and even if I am never tried again I think I have been in prison twenty months and four days, and even if I am never tried again I think I have been in prison twenty months and four days, and even if I am never tried again I think I have been in prison twenty months and four days, and even if I am never tried again I think I have been in prison twenty months and four days, and even if I am never tried again I think I have been in prison twenty months and four days, and even in prison twenty months and four days, and even in prison twenty months and four days, and even in prison twenty of the said.

McQuade was the second Alderman of 1884 tried for bribery, Jachne was t

he said.

McQuade was the second Alderman of 1884 tried for bribery. Jachne was the first. McQuade was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and to pay a fine of \$5,000. He was convicted Dec. 15, 1886, sentenced five days later, and was taken to Sing Sing on Jan. 17, 1887.

CAPT. SUNDBERG MARRIES HIS COOK. He is 70, Blind, and Wenliby: She is 21

Capt. John P. Sundberg, soon after the death of his wife, which occurred five years ago, while he was in command of the Havana steamer Niagara, retired from the sea and settled down with his two sons and his daughter in the brown-stone house at 537 Medford avenue. Brooklyn. He became totally blind three years ago, and the first time that he left his house since he became so afflicted was on Sept. 25 last, the fifth anniversary of the death of his wife. The mission of the old gentleman, for he is over 70 years old, was of a matrimonial nature. His companions in the coach, into which he was assisted, were Miss Anna M. A. which he was assisted, were Miss Anna M. A. Warnecke, the bride-elect, and ex-Judge Dougherty, who was to assist as best man. Two young women who were selected as bridesmaids followed in another coach. Miss Warnecke had been cook and general servant for the old sea Captain for three years, and their engagement had been of long standing, although the Captain's children first learned of his marriage when they saw the formal announcement in a Brooklyn paper.

The bridal party were driven to the home of the Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church in this city, and the marriage was performed by Dr. Wedekind.

John's Lutheran Church in this city, and the marriage was performed by Dr. Wedekind. The bride is a striking-looking young woman of 21 years, being nearly six feet high and built in proportion. Caut. Lumberg is wealthy, and, it is said, has settled \$100,000 on his wife. There is a rumor that his children think of taking measures to have the marriage annulled, but persons acquainted with the old gentleman say that his mind is as clear as a dollar, and that he has been mainly responsible for the love making.

TINKERING THE EXCISE LAWS. A Proposal to Close Saloons at Midnight and to Limit their Number.

The Commissioners to revise the excise laws yesterday passed a resolution suggested by Dr. Crosby to the effect that no liquor should be sold between midnight and 6 A. M. Mr. Stern thought that special licenses ought to be granted to saloons near markets and other all-night places of business, allowing them to keep open all night, and that public balls should be able to sell all night. Dr.

Crosby objected strenuously to both proposi-

tions, characterizing French balls as the most

abominable feature of our civilization.

Dr. Crosby said that the German population should be permitted to get fresh beer for Sunday and proposed to permit windows in salcons to be opened between moon and 1 o'clock into which palis can be passed for beer.

"The plan," said he, "will not interfere with what we call our American Sunday—one of the greatest and most beneficent institutions of the land. Sunday should be preserved in its purity as a day of rest. I want it understood that I do not speak from the religious standpoint. I abominate bringing the religious idea into law where it has no place. My stand is upon a broad politic principle."

Mr. Thomann declared that the Germans were the most patriotic and law abiding citizens of the country, but they would not be satisfied with Dr. Crosby's plan. They should have the privilege of indulging their national habit of congregating on Sundays in public resorts for conversation, music, wine, and beer, The question was finally laid on the table.

Ex-Assemblyman Kruse moved that the number of salcons be limited in ratio to the population, and this resolution was passed:

Exested. That the number of heenes be indied and restricted according to population, the ratio to be surved. should be permitted to get fresh beer for Sun-

Residved. That the number of licenses be limited and restricted according to population, the ratio to be surred upon by the Commission, and with all due regard to the interests of those now engaged in the trans-The Commission adjourned until Tuesday.

Mrs. Tilton's Son to be Married. Carroll Tilton, who has been living with his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, at 1,403 Paelfic street. Brooklyn, since the Beecher-Tilton suit, is to be married next Tuesday to Miss Miriam Alice Blauvelt, at 435 Decatur street. It is said that the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs will be asked to officiate. Mrs. Tilton suffers from an affection of the oyes, and is threatened with blindness.

The new course in petagogy offered by the University of the City of New York was opened yester day by addresses by Vice Chancellor Met races. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr.E. D. Schirper, and Dr. Jerome Allen, Professor of Petarograte the University About 150 persons were present to the University. About 150 persons were present representing the primaripals and leading feachers of the schools of New York and beighboring cities, who will become members of the classes to be formed. The speaker screamed that the sindy of the higher methods of reaching is hiw demanded by the teachers of New York, and the miversity proposes to meet this demand.

At 110 chock to merrow, in the chapel of the university, by Allen will deliver the first because of the university. It allen will deliver the first because of the university that the six Sociation. The public is invited attend this lecture.

De Baun May De Brought Back. Assistant District Attorney Limbers, recentl-ly went to sherbrooks, Canada to Argue before Julion Blook on the extradition of Assistant Cartier Cincted De Baun of the National Park Band, who ded to after stealing 805.00 rof the hard's maney Mr. reserved, yearerday a despatch fruin Shertree mounting that the magnistrate had decided in the extraditing De Band. De Baun has litten down have the proceedings reviewed or to get out a baltest corpus.